



Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan

Client Group:
Louisville Metropolitan
Sewer District
Louisville Metro Parks
Louisville Olmsted
Parks Conservancy
Louisville, Kentucky

Prepared by:
Heritage Landscapes LLC
Preservation Landscape Architects and Planners
Charlotte, Vermont, Newark, Connecticut
Enviroins, Inc.
Louisville, Kentucky

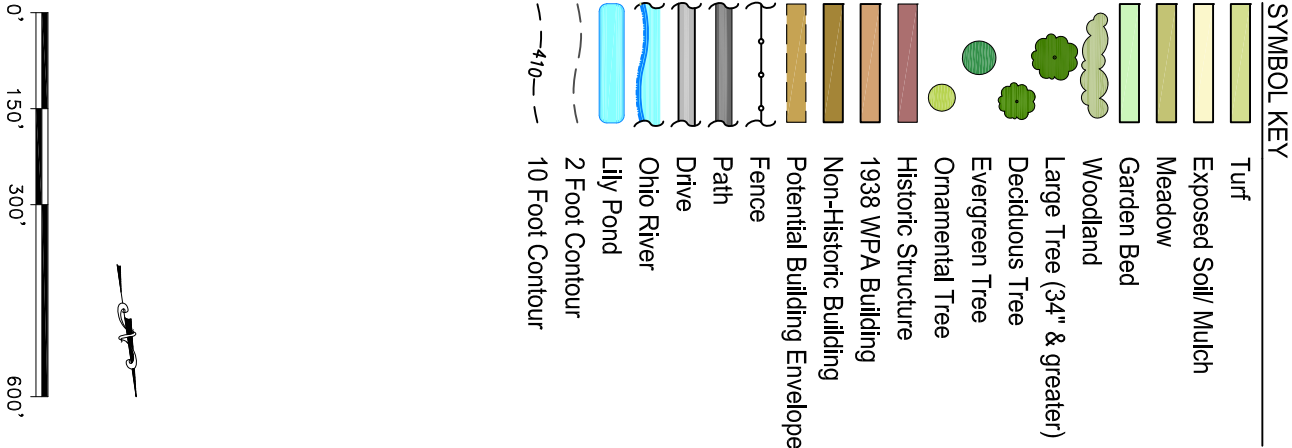
Project Lead:
Gresham, Smith and Partners
Louisville, Kentucky and Cincinnati, Ohio
for
Southwestern Parkway CSO
Storage Basin Project

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Drawing Title:
Shawnee Park
Master Plan
Directions

Date:
23 March 2015

Drawing Number:
Plan 8





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Drawing Title:
Shawnee Park
Master Plan with
Landscape Character
Areas
Date:
23 March 2015

Drawing Number:
Plan 9





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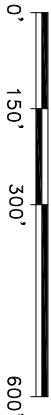
Drawing Number:

Plan 10



SYMBOL KEY

- Turf
- Exposed Soil/ Mulch
- Meadow
- Garden Bed
- Woodland
- Large Tree (34" & greater)
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Ornamental Tree
- Historic Structure
- 1938 WPA Building
- Non-historic Building
- Potential Building Envelope
- Fence
- Path
- Drive
- Ohio River
- Lily Pond
- 2 Foot Contour
- 10 Foot Contour





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Drawing Title:
Shawnee Park
Master Plan
Project Areas

Date:
23 March 2015

Drawing Number:
Plan 11



SYMBOL KEY	
	Turf
	Exposed Soil/ Mulch
	Meadow
	Garden Bed
	Woodland
	Large Tree (34" & greater)
	Deciduous Tree
	Evergreen Tree
	Ornamental Tree
	Historic Structure
	1938 WPA Building
	Non-Historic Building
	Potential Building Envelope
	Fence
	Path
	Drive
	Ohio River
	Lily Pond
	2 Foot Contour
	10 Foot Contour
	

Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan



Appendix A. Public Process & Inputs

Community engagement is foundational to planning for public parks. The citizens of Louisville at-large and the neighbors of Shawnee Park are interested in this planning process as park users. Louisville residents value their Olmsted parks and parkways legacy and have actively participated in planning and project efforts from the early 1990s to the present.

With this master planning process and update, there are a series of public meetings to learn more about how the public views these upland areas and their desires for these spaces. The public meetings are being held jointly with the meetings regarding the Shawnee Basin to minimize the amount of meetings the community needs to attend about the same parcel of land. The community will be notified jointly by the Louisville Metropolitan Sewer District and Louisville Metro Parks. The agenda of the meetings is to present analysis, options and updates on Shawnee Park, as well as solicit input from attendees regarding both the Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan and the MSD basin. Information obtained from the meetings assists the team in the development of the Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan and the further development of the Shawnee Basin.

A total of three public involvement meetings are presented by the Heritage Landscapes and Environs team in coordination with Louisville Metro Parks and the Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy, Metro Sewer Authority and Gresham Smith and Partners. The first of three meetings will be held March 23, 2015 at the Shawnee Golf Course Club House just to the north of Shawnee Park at 460 Northwestern Parkway, Louisville, KY 40212. The team will present an overview of the MSD Consent Decree, the Shawnee Basin location options and recommended location within the park. An explanation of the 1994 Master Plan will follow with a discussion of how has begun to update it. The team will present a description of the character defining features of Shawnee Park, park history and renderings of possible ideas for improvements to Shawnee Park. One area for discussion with the public will be the possible creation of a Shawnee environmental learning center within the park. It could encompass both indoor and outdoor spaces for learning about natural and ecological systems as well as human systems related to stormwater and sanitary sewers. The spaces could also provide community gathering areas for neighborhood meetings on this side of Shawnee Park.

The initial public input meeting, on Monday 23 March 2015, presents the preliminary design for the Shawnee Basin and the preliminary presentation on park landscape character in the Olmsted style. This session will also display several potential improvements for the park to gauge public response.

This section is to be developed further recording the public process and citizen inputs to the master plan.

SHAWNEE PARK UPLANDS MASTER PLAN
Appendix A: Public Process & Inputs

Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan



Appendix B. Shawnee Park History

A. Introduction

The following sub periods begin to map out the history of Shawnee Park. The first grouping of dates describes early property records from the late 1800's, the Olmsted firm's design era, the park's first construction, northern expansion of the park, segregation and finally the Great Flood of 1937. The next sub period explores park history after the Great Flood with the construction of flood precaution elements, desegregation of the parks system, the formation of the Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy and the creation of the 1994 Olmsted Parks and Parkways Master Plan. Finally, park improvement projects stemming from the 1994 Master Plan and the MSD Shawnee Basin dates are outlined in the last sub period.

B. 1873-1937 Shawnee Park Planning & First Construction

1873 A map titled 'Map of Louisville, Kentucky. Albany & Jeffersonville, Ind.' by William Coghlan, surveyor, shows the earliest records of former property owners (Felix Garr, Albert Garr and Kettig) and original alignment of Upper Paddy's Run ([Figure B.1](#)).

1879 A Beers & Lanagan map titled 'Atlas of Jefferson & Oldham Counties' labels the area as 'Parkland' ([Figure B.2](#)). The enlarged area of the same map titled 'Cane Run and Shiveleys' shows property owners (Garr and Kettig) and their homesteads on the property. The map also shows 'Big Paddy', the main run of the stream that breaks into Upper and Lower Paddy's Run ([Figure B.3](#)).

1884 A map by Hopkins, Griffith, and Morgan titled 'Louisville, Kentucky & Environs' shows the same property owners as in 1879 between Chestnut and Broadway and 'Blankenbaker' as the property owner north of Chestnut. It also shows the alignment of 'Upper Paddy's Run' ([Figures B.4 and B.5](#)).

1887 The Salmagundi Club, a social group dedicated to exploring new ideas in the community, proposes three parks in geographically different regions of the City: Shawnee Park on an Ohio riverfront site; Cherokee Park in a bluegrass creek valley; and Iroquois Park on a forested knob.¹

1890 The Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Louisville was created by act of the Kentucky General Assembly and included Andrew Cowan and General John Breckinridge Castleman on the Board.²

1890 The Louisville Railway Company is formed by the merger of two earlier streetcar lines triggered by the high cost of the change to electric operation.³ Streetcars were a critical catalyst for westward expansion in Louisville and the homebuilding boom around Shawnee Park.⁴ Both Broadway and Chestnut possessed streetcar lines.

SHAWNEE PARK UPLANDS MASTER PLAN

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1891 June 17. Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., and his associates, John Charles Olmsted, Warren Manning, and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and their talented staff are hired by the Board of Park Commissioners to design the three parks: Cherokee, Iroquois and Shawnee.⁵

1892 September. A survey titled 'Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Louisville - Map of Shawnee Park - September 1892' is created. It shows former homesteads on the property that were taken over by the City and one that still remained ('H.D. Blankenbaker') at the time of the survey. The homestead that is located closest to Broadway and the Ohio River, is indicated as 'Supt.'s House' with a shed, stable, toolhouse, and greenhouses, nurseries, etc. It shows the 'Wreck of the Atlantic 1865' along the River. Also in this survey, Chestnut and Walnut Streets are shown dashed to extend through to the Ohio River. Upper Paddy's Run is a feature on the eastern property boundary (Figure B.6). What is known about the use of the land prior to its purchase is limited. One can assume from the flat floodplain topography and few trees that crop fields were the predominant land use.⁶ (See Figure 2.1).

1893 July. The Shawnee Park General Plan, by Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot, Landscape Architects, Brookline MA, is completed. It includes 180 acres. (See Plan 1). 'The two principal features of the park design are the three concourses – north, south and middle- affording extensive river views and direct access to the river slopes along pedestrian paths and the expansive, control lawn on nearly level ground. This great lawn, edged with enclosing plantings, was intended as Louisville's place of broad, green scenery and as the setting for large public gatherings.'⁷ The overlooks and vistas allowed park-goers to gaze on the once bustling Ohio River as a backdrop to this serene landscape. Access was created down to the lower river terraces for closer viewing. There is an Administration Area at the southeast corner that shows a house, greenhouse, sheds and stables.⁸

1894 January 31. The Shawnee Park Complete Planting Plan is finished utilizing an intense planting palette including unusual and non-native species of canopy and understory trees, screening shrub borders, and delicate flower gardens. The planting plan is revised over the years with the last revision dated 1899.⁹ (See Figure 1.3).

1896 Circa. A floor plan for the Superintendent's House in the Administration Area is developed by an unknown architect showing a sizeable veranda¹⁰ (Figure B.7).

1896 August 10. Olmsted firm receives a floor plan and elevation drawing for the stables at the Administration Area.¹¹

1896 September 18. Olmsted develops the design for the Administration Area showing a 'Supt' (Superintendent) House, stable, sheds, greenhouse, and adjacent nursery space.¹² (See Figure 1.2).

1896 October 22. Olmsted designs the 'Planting Plan About the Administration Buildings'. The plan shows shade trees and flowering trees as well as intensely planted beds that surround the area.¹³

1897 December. General Plans for Cherokee and Iroquois Parks are completed by Frederick Law and John Charles Olmsted, Landscape Architects. This completes the trifecta of parks that the Salmagundi Club proposed ten years earlier.¹⁴

1910 A 42" diameter sewer is constructed in the Paddy's Run corridor that connects to a combined storm sewer under Broadway that runs westward to the Ohio River. According to the 1910

SHAWNEE PARK UPLANDS MASTER PLAN

Appendix B. Shawnee Park History

Commissioners of Sewerage report the sewer under Broadway “was subject to overflows along its upper portions due to its insufficient size.”

1911 October 17. The West End Improvement Association requests that the Board of Parks Commissioners exclude Negroes from using Shawnee Park. Racial tensions rise as the Parks Board explains they have no right to exclude any citizen from the public parks and denied the request.¹⁵

1911-1915 Olmsted firm prepares and refines sketches for the northern expansion of Shawnee Park.¹⁶

1913 March 18. Segregation begins to spread within the park system as Cherokee and Iroquois Parks are to prepare playgrounds for “colored fellow citizens” similar to facilities at Shawnee.¹⁷

1916 October 17. A request for a small memorial fountain at Shawnee is put to the Olmsted firm to determine placement.¹⁸

1916 November 7. Olmsted firm makes a recommendation for the location of Waller Memorial at Shawnee Park.¹⁹

1918 Carrie Waller Memorial monument is erected in Shawnee Park to the south near Broadway Avenue and the Lily Pond. The carved stone bench with memorial stone and drinking fountain honors this local woman that donated many hours to ensure that local orphan children received dolls and toys at Christmas. She founded “Toys-to-orphans clubs” and coordinated donations and fundraising out of her home near Shawnee Park at 4105 W. Broadway.²⁰

1918 November 18. The Board of Parks Commissioners receives a letter from “negro citizens asking for (a) park in westend”.²¹

1921 Signs appear within the parks designating “black areas”. In July, a noted black pastor, Noah W. Williams, of the Quinn Chapel AME Baptist Church is ejected from Cherokee Park for not using the “colored” area.²²

1921 November. Fifty-three acres are purchased by the City in west end of Louisville near Shawnee Park and is designated as a “black park”.²³

1922 June 3. Chickasaw Park is formally dedicated. Its location is at the corner of Southwestern Parkway and Greenwood Avenue, six blocks south of Broadway. It is bound on the west side by the Ohio River.²⁴ (The plan for the park is developed in 1923 by the Olmsted brothers.)

1924 June 13. Two black school teachers take 22 students from Coleridge-Taylor Elementary school for a picnic at Iroquois Park and are informed by park security guards and a group of 100 white people that they are violating law and that Iroquois Park was reserved for whites only. Conflict erupts and the two schoolteachers are arrested inciting racial tensions across Louisville.²⁵

1925 June 17. The Board of Parks Commissioners decides to exclude both white and black people from certain parks across Louisville. Shawnee Park is designated for white people while nearby Chickasaw Park is designated for black people.²⁶

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Appendix B. Shawnee Park History

1928 Earliest known aerial photograph of Shawnee Park showing a series of ballfields, tennis courts and spraypool within the Great Lawn as well as a configuration for the administrative area similar to the 1896 sketches.²⁷ (See Figure 1.4).

1937 January 16. Flood stage is reached first in Shawnee Park instigating The Great Flood of the Ohio River.²⁸ The river remains above flood stage for 23 days and engulfs 60% of Louisville, including West Louisville and Shawnee Park.²⁹ Ninety people would lose their lives in the flood. People began to move away from the river, to outlying areas and away from the river's edge.³⁰

C. 1938-1994 Shawnee Park after the Great Flood

1938 A number of projects are completed in the park including a new Administration Building by the Works Progress Administration. The building bears an ornate rectangular plaque that reads "Constructed in Cooperation with the Works Progress Administration in Kentucky 1938".

1945 A second flood drives 50,000 residents from their homes in west Louisville.³¹

1946 US Army Corps of Engineers builds the flood levee that can be seen bisecting Shawnee Park in the year's aerial photograph. It runs along the east side of Shawnee Loop Road nearest the Middle Concourse on the edge of the Great Lawn and crosses the Road just south of the Concourse. From there it runs south along the Road and west of the southern overlook (Shawnee Park Circle).³² As seen in the 1946 aerial photograph, the ballfields and tennis courts still remain in the Great Lawn however, the administration area shows a more elongated configuration of buildings (WPA construction) and the disappearance of the Superintendent's house³³ (Figure B.8).

1950 US Army Corps of Engineers builds a flood pump station to the east of Shawnee Park Road within the Paddy's Run area, an associated 114" drainage pipe within the Paddy's Run area, as well as two pump houses at Broadway near the Administration Area and in the Middle Concourse³⁴ (Figure B.9).

1955 The City's parks were officially integrated.³⁵

1989 The Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy is formed to protect and restore the Olmsted parks.³⁶

1991 The Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy commissions the Olmsted Parks and Parkways Master Plan. The process begins with public and advisory committee outreach.³⁷

1994 Louisville Olmsted Parks and Parkways Master Plan: A Guide to Renewal & Management is completed³⁸ (Figure B.10).

D. 1995-today Shawnee Park: A New Chapter

1997 Circa. In the historic north addition of Shawnee Park, a Sports Complex is constructed with 4 baseball fields, a refreshment pavilion and associated parking and circulation. This complex allow for the baseball fields to be removed from the Great Lawn (Figure B.11).

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2000 Circa. A baseball field (Harmony Field) complete with dugouts, lighting and a refreshment pavilion were added to the Sports Complex within the historic northern addition of Shawnee Park. New trees are planted site-wide within Shawnee Park. This will continue into the future as funding allows (Figure B.12).

2002 Circa. The circular drive (Shawnee Park Road) around the Great Lawn becomes a one-way loop with parking to one side, a vehicular travel lane and multi-use lane designated for efficient use of the drive. The existing baseball fields in the Great Lawn begin to be removed and the Great Lawn is restored to its original pastoral quality.

2003 Circa. The Shawnee Park Vistas Restoration project is completed which includes the restoration of the Lily Pond, Southern Concourse circulation improvements and the restoration of river views from the scenic overlooks. This restoration tries to remove invasive and volunteer shrub and tree species between the overlooks and the river (Figures B.13 and B.14).

2005 Circa. Two basketball courts and associated parking is constructed north of Shawnee Park Road and south of the Pavilion within the historic north addition of the park. This is the location of Dirt Bowl which is a yearly local basketball tournament and festival in early summer³⁹ (Figure B.15).

2005 August 12. The Louisville and Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD) commits to take necessary measures for controlling overflows under a Federal Amended Consent Decree. The Consent Decree is between MSD, the US Department of Justice, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection (KDEP).

2005 Circa. Two tennis courts are constructed as part of the Sports Complex. They are located near the baseball field within the historic northern addition of Shawnee Park.

2008 Circa. Within the northern part of the Great Lawn, the historic Pavilion and associated picnic areas are restored. The surrounding circulation is designed to comply with ADA standards (Figure B.16).

2011 A state-of-the-art fully accessible sprayground and playground is constructed near the historic Pavilion and Picnic Grove north of the River View (formerly Chestnut) Entrance within the Shawnee Park Road loop⁴⁰ (Figure B.17).

2011 The Riverwalk becomes part of the Louisville Loop, a 100-mile multi-modal trail system circumnavigating Louisville, and a trailhead is built in the northern addition of Shawnee Park to connect to it (Figure B.18).

2014 June 11. A draft memorandum entitled “*Southwestern Parkway and Southern Outfall Inline Storage Basin Sizing Summary Memorandum*” from Heritage Engineering to MSD recommends an off-line storage basin volume of 17.5 million gallons and associated control gates and appurtenant improvements to achieve the necessary CSO storage. The storage facility is to be located in Shawnee Park.

2014 October 9. Heritage Landscapes and Environs Inc. are hired to work with Gresham Smith and Partners to create a master plan update for the Uplands area of Shawnee Park.

Appendix B Endnotes

- ¹*Louisville Olmsted Parks and Parkways Master Plan*, Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy Inc., June 1994, p 22
- ²Kleber, John E. *The Encyclopedia of Louisville*. p 690.
- ³Kleber, John E. *The Encyclopedia of Louisville*. p 857.
- ⁴Welch, Jack. "The Great Changeover" *Louisville Magazine*, March 2013, p30-35.
- ⁵Board of Parks Commissioners, Meeting Minutes, 1891, p 20.
- ⁶*Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Louisville – Map of Shawnee Park*, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, September 1892. Project Number 01269: ExCondMapLower, ExCondMapUpper.
- ⁷*Louisville Olmsted Parks and Parkways Master Plan*, Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy Inc., June 1994, p51-58.
- ⁸*The Shawnee Park General Plan*, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, July 1893. Project Number 01269: General Plan.
- ⁹*Shawnee Park Complete Planting Plan*, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, January 31, 1894. Project Number 01269: RevPlantPlan36.
- ¹⁰*First Story Plan*, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, no date. Project Number 01269: BuildingSupt39.
- ¹¹*Plan and Elevation for Stable etc. for Shawnee Park*, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. August 10, 1896. Project Number 01269: Stables38.
- ¹²*Preliminary Sketch Showing Roads and Walks about Administration Buildings*, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. September 18, 1896. Project Number 01269: PrelimPlan42.
- ¹³*Planting Plan about Administration Buildings*, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. October 22, 1896. Project Number 01269: PrelimPlan44.
- ¹⁴*Louisville Olmsted Parks and Parkways Master Plan*, Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy Inc., June 1994, p25-28.
- ¹⁵Board of Parks Commissioners, Meeting Minutes, October 17, 1911, p.143.
- ¹⁶*Plan Showing Center Lines of Proposed Roads and Walks For Northern Addition, Preliminary Plan for Addition, Revised Preliminary Plan for Addition*, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. August 7, 1911; April 26, 1915; March 22, 1915. Project Number 01269: PrelimPlan52, PrelimPlan53, PrelimPlan56
- ¹⁷Board of Parks Commissioners, Meeting Minutes, March 18, 1913, p.328.
- ¹⁸Board of Parks Commissioners, Meeting Minutes, October 17, 1916, p.43.
- ¹⁹Board of Parks Commissioners, Meeting Minutes, November 7, 1916, p.55.
- ²⁰Lawton, Helen, "Carrie Waller Monument in Park Not Forgotten" *Louisville Courier-Journal*, October 7, 1953.
- ²¹Board of Parks Commissioners, Meeting Minutes, November 18, 1916, p.233.
- ²²Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy and Louisville Metro Parks, *Master Plan for the Renewal and Management of Chickasaw Park*, City of Louisville, Kentucky, August 2000.
- ²³Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy and Louisville Metro Parks, *Master Plan for the Renewal and Management of Chickasaw Park*, City of Louisville, Kentucky, August 2000.
- ²⁴Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy and Louisville Metro Parks, *Master Plan for the Renewal and Management of Chickasaw Park*, City of Louisville, Kentucky, August 2000.
- ²⁵Wright, George. "Life Behind a Veil: Blacks in Louisville, Kentucky, 1865-1930" September 1, 1985.p.274-280.
- ²⁶Board of Parks Commissioners, Meeting Minutes, June 17, 1925 p.37.
- ²⁷1928 Aerial Photograph. Courtesy of Louisville Metro Parks Department.
- ²⁸Stratton, Hammon, "'Send a Boat': Images of Louisville's 1937 Flood," *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, v.81 n.2, 1983, p.154-167:154.
- ²⁹Welch, Jack. "The Great Changeover" *Louisville Magazine*, March 2013, p.30-35:35.
- ³⁰"Slideshow: 1937 flood forever changed Louisville and its people", WDRB.com, February 7, 2012.
<http://www.wdrb.com/story/16661577/1937-flood-forever-changed-louisville-and-its-people>.
- ³¹Welch, Jack. "The Great Changeover" *Louisville Magazine*, March 2013, p.30-35:33.
- ³²*Louisville Olmsted Parks and Parkways Master Plan*, Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy Inc., June 1994, p 67.
- ³³1946 Aerial Photograph. Courtesy of Louisville and Jefferson County Information Consortium (LOJIC).
- ³⁴1951 Aerial Photograph. Courtesy of Louisville and Jefferson County Information Consortium (LOJIC).

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³⁵ Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy and Louisville Metro Parks, *Master Plan for the Renewal and Management of Chickasaw Park*, City of Louisville, Kentucky, August 2000.

³⁶ *Louisville Olmsted Parks and Parkways Master Plan*, Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy Inc., June 1994, p 8.

³⁷ *Louisville Olmsted Parks and Parkways Master Plan*, Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy Inc., June 1994, p 8-13.

³⁸ *Louisville Olmsted Parks and Parkways Master Plan*, Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy Inc., June 1994.

³⁹ 2005 Aerial Photograph. Courtesy of Louisville and Jefferson County Information Consortium (LOJIC).

⁴⁰ *Shawnee Park Sprayground and Playground Plans by Environs Inc. and TetraTech*, Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy Inc. July, 2010.

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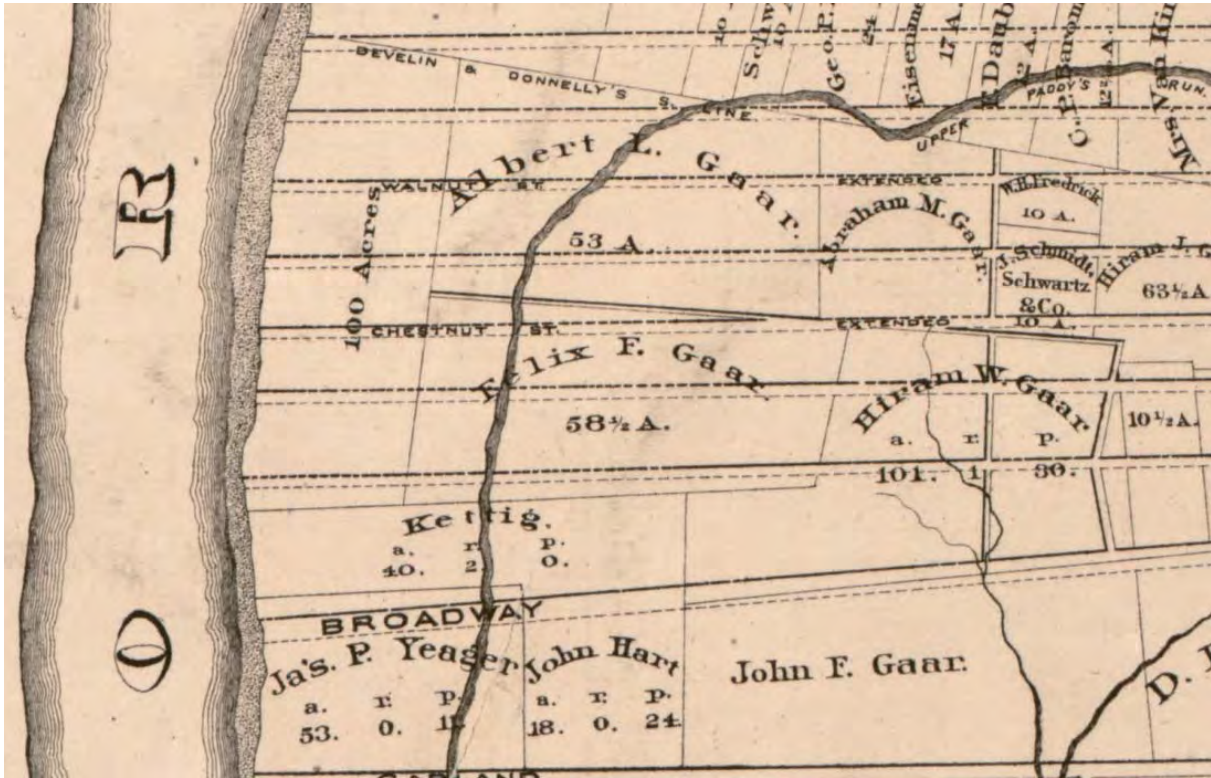


Figure B.1 The 1873 "Map of Louisville, Kentucky. Albany & Jeffersonville, Ind. by William Coghlan illustrates the earliest recorded property owners and the original alignment of Upper Paddy's Run. Courtesy University of Louisville Library.



Figure B.2 This 1879 Atlas of Jefferson and Oldham Counties by Beers and Lanagan labels the Shawnee Park area as 'parkland.' Courtesy University of Louisville Library.

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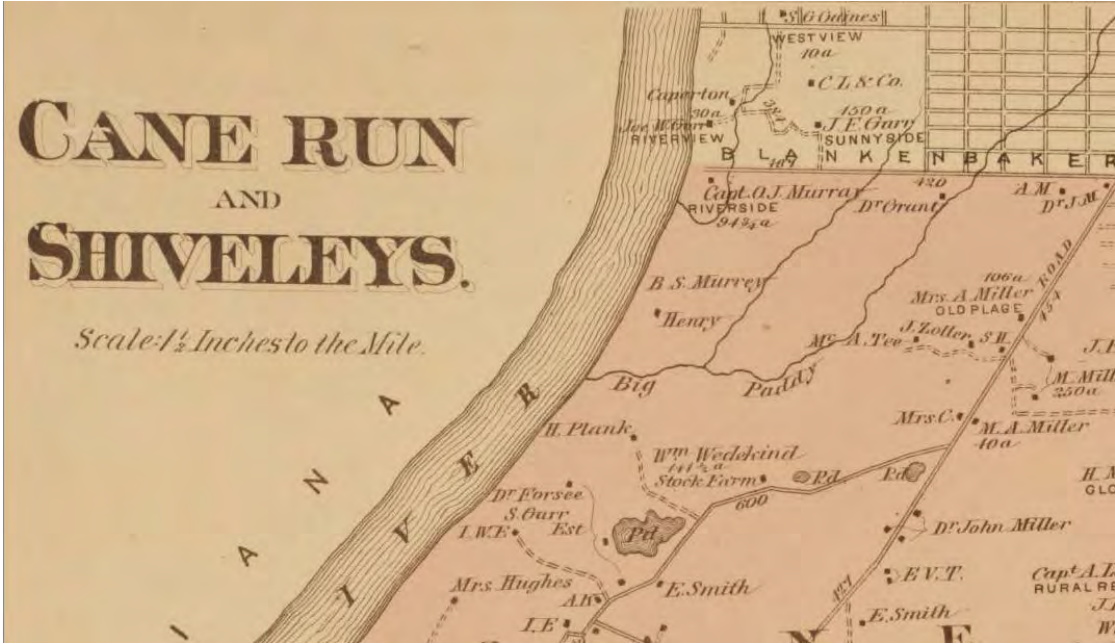


Figure B.3 The 1879 Atlas of Jefferson and Oldham Counties ‘Cane Run and Shiveleys’ area by Beers and Lanagan shows the “Big Paddy” stream divided into Upper and Lower Paddy’s Run. Courtesy University of Louisville Library.



Figure B.4 A detail of Hopkins, Giffith, and Morgan map titled “Louisville, Kentucky & Environs” illustrating property owners and the alignment of Upper Paddy’s Run in 1884 north of Chestnut. Courtesy University of Louisville Library.

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Figure B.5 A second detail of Hopkins, Giffith, and Morgan map titled “Louisville, Kentucky & Environs” illustrating property owners and the alignment of Upper Paddy’s Run in 1884 along Broadway. Courtesy University of Louisville Library.



Figure B.6 The 1892 survey titled “Map of Shawnee Park” by the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Louisville shows the preexisting landscape of what will become Shawnee Park. Courtesy Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. (SPU-FLOHNS-01269-0-ExCondMapLower-Sept1892)

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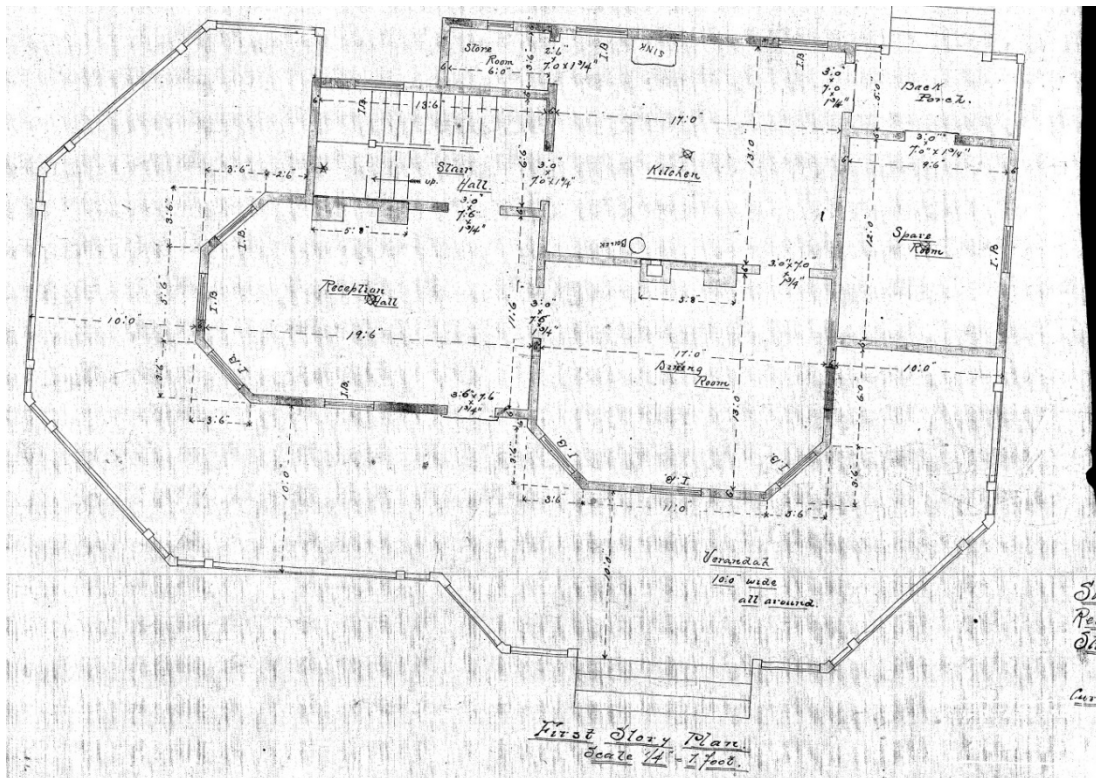


Figure B.7 A c1896 plan shows the Superintendent's House located in the southeast corner of Shawnee Park, which eventually becomes the Administration Area. Courtesy Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. (R-SPU-FLONHS-01269-7-BuildSupt39-nodate)



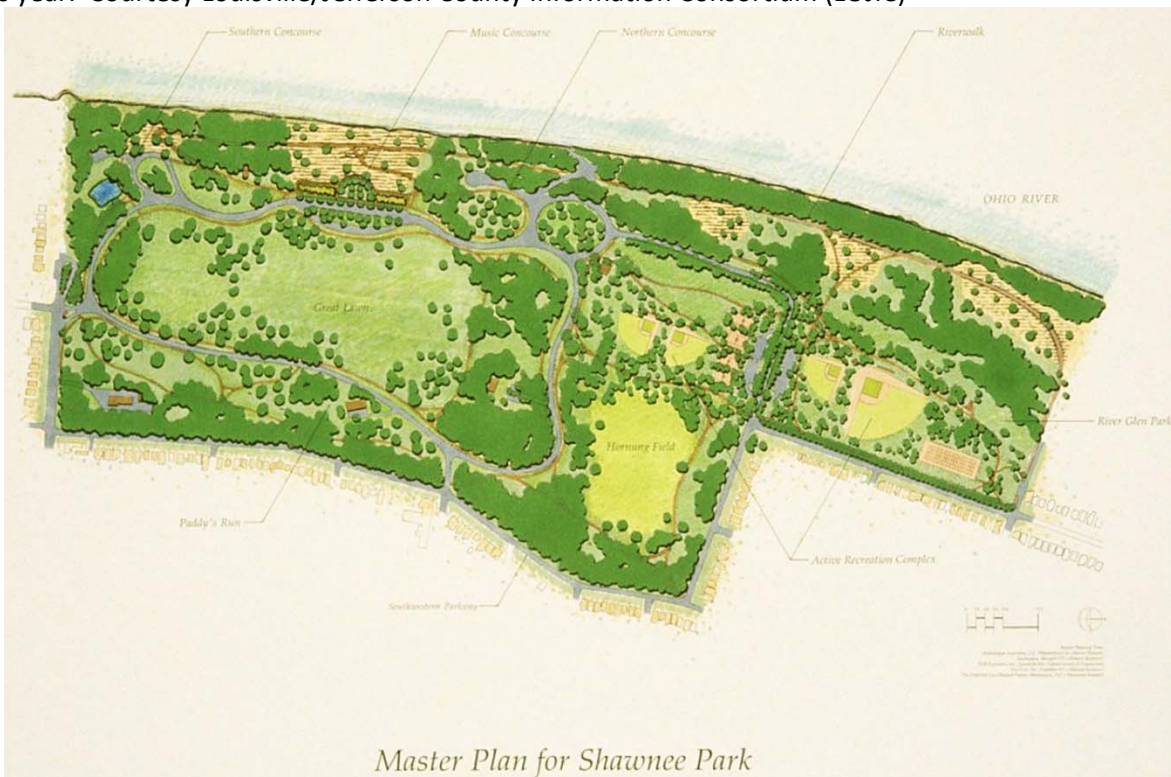
Figure B.8 A 1946 aerial of Shawnee Park, outlined in blue, showing the parkland the year the US Army Corps of Engineers build flood levees along the western edge of the park. Several baseball fields can be seen on the Great Lawn. Courtesy Louisville/Jefferson County Information Consortium (LOJIC)

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Figure B.9 The 1951 aerial continues to show several baseball fields on the Great Lawn of Shawnee Park, outlined in blue. Pump stations associated with the US Army Corps flood projects are constructed this year. Courtesy Louisville/Jefferson County Information Consortium (LOJIC)



Master Plan for Shawnee Park

Figure B.10 In 1994, Heritage Landscapes completes the first Master Plan for Shawnee Park, included in the larger *Louisville's Olmsted Parks and Parkways Master Plan: A Guide to Renewal & Management*. The above master plan illustrates the 1994 recommendations. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure B.11 In the late 1990s, the newly constructed Shawnee Park Sports Complex and Refreshment Pavilion, pictured, allow baseball fields to be removed from the Great Lawn. This complex is located in the north addition of the park. Courtesy Environs Inc.



Figure B.12 In c. 2000, a Harmony Field with backstop, dugouts, and lighting is added to the north addition of Shawnee Park. New tree plantings are also added. Courtesy Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy.

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Figure B.13 In the early 2000s, the Shawnee Park Vistas Restoration project restores the Lily Pond in the South Concourse. Mature trees grow beyond the pond. Courtesy Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy.



Figure B.14 The Shawnee Park Vistas Restoration project also restores the South Concourse circulation, including pedestrian paths shown here. Courtesy Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy.

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Figure B.15 The 2005 aerial shows the recently constructed baseball field in the north addition and the removal of previous baseball fields from the Great Lawn. Courtesy Louisville/Jefferson County Information Consortium (LOJIC)



Figure B.16 This photograph shows the restored Pavilion sited in the northern part of the Great Lawn, completed in c 2008. Courtesy Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy.

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Appendix B. Shawnee Park History



Figure B.17 The state-of-the-art Sprayground and playground pulls visitors to the area and adds active recreation to the northern portion of the Great Lawn. Mature tree groves continue to grow in the background. Courtesy Environs Inc.



Figure B.18 In 2011, Shawnee Park joins the Riverwalk, a 100-mile multi-modal trail system circumnavigating Louisville. A trailhead is built in the northern addition. Courtesy Environs Inc.

Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan



Appendix C. Louisville's Olmsted Parks & Parkways 1994 Master Plan Summary

The detailed 1994 master plan addressed Shawnee, Cherokee and Iroquois Parks and the Olmsted Parkways. Entitled *Louisville's Olmsted Parks and Parkways Master Plan: A Guide to Renewal & Management*, this comprehensive planning document provided a historical context for the Olmsted Associates' work in Louisville, the history and evolution of each park and parkway, existing park and parkway landscapes, and analysis of issues and recommendations for renewal founded on the principles of:

- **Olmsted Design** All actions must be guided by respect for the inherent landscape quality of each park and the parkway system. The historic Olmsted design shaped places for public enjoyment, guided by the unique qualities of each park. Current and future efforts must respect and renew this legacy.
- **Natural Systems** Natural processes are the foundation of these resources. All decisions must sustain these processes so that natural systems are preserved and enhanced.
- **Community Assets** These parks and parkways form a unique component of the city fabric, a contributing factor to the quality of life for all citizens. Future efforts must understand the park system's larger setting, both in terms of community perception and physical environment.
- **Recreation for Everyone** People of all ages and abilities should be able to enjoy a variety of recreational opportunities that can be supported by the landscapes and facilities.
- **Effective Management** Ultimately, the character and quality of these parks will depend on how they are managed. Skills, training, staffing, volunteer coordination and a stable funding base are needed to ensure the fulfillment of these principles over time.

The recommendations for Shawnee Park are of particular interest as background for the current master plan update. The Shawnee Park Renewal Strategy introductory statement indicates:

The key to renewing Shawnee Park is to relocate its deteriorating sports facilities, which now obstruct the Great Lawn's open spaces. Indeed, the great sporting tradition and history of Shawnee Park need renewal just as much as its historic landscape character. A new sports complex, located on Hornung Field and River Glen Park, will allow active recreation to coexist with the passive recreation afforded by the historic parkland. The renewal of Shawnee Park itself will center on the

Great Lawn, Concourse, and access to the Ohio River, both visually and physically. The proposed Riverwalk, a seven-mile recreational trail connecting downtown Louisville with Chickasaw Park, should be routed along the old river road alignment on the lower terrace, with new connecting pathways to the Great Lawn and river overlooks. A small boat ramp would also bring people back to Shawnee. The Music Concourse, Olmsted's only formal garden design for Louisville's parks, will be reestablished with flowering plants and walkways, connected to the Music Pavilion in a mini-amphitheater space created by using the floodwall. Program planning, as well as interpretive signage to tell its fascinating history, is also required to encourage neighborhood and community-wide use of this park.

An overview of the recommendations for specific project areas that are located within the Shawnee Park Uplands, the subject of this update, include (Figure C.1):

- Great Lawn: Restore the expansive open space for general park use and special events by relocating sports fields to a new complex in Hornung Field and River Glen. The heart of Shawnee, a broad greensward shaded by mature trees and picnic groves, will be restored for unstructured play and passive recreation by families and groups, as well as for special events. The existing clutter of light poles and backstops will be removed, and new grading and planting will help the floodwall appear to be a more natural part of the topography, rather than a barrier. The collapsed drainage system will be reconstructed and a new greensward established. Neighbors and visitors will enjoy strolling the new path loops that connect interesting points in the park. Large events will well supported by a new infrastructure of utilities. The Northern and Southern Concourses would also be reopened for viewing, once landscape management efforts and riverbank pathways are underway to connect the plateau area with the proposed Riverwalk on the lower terrace along the Ohio River.

Restore Great Lawn open space with paths and landscaping (Figure C.2). Relocate ball fields and tennis courts to Active Recreation Complex. Provide grading modifications to mitigate presence of floodwall. Stabilize park drive edges and stripe for multi-use lane. Reconstruct drainage system and provide electrical system improvements for special events.

- Concourses & River Slopes: Open river vistas from Northern and Southern Concourses and manage river slopes, with connecting paths to Riverwalk (Figure C.3).
- Music Concourse and River Vista: Restore Olmsted's only formal garden in Louisville parks and reopen river vista with connecting paths to Riverwalk. Olmsted's only formal garden design for Louisville's original parks will be reestablished with flowering plants and walkways. It will command a breathtaking, pivotal view of the Ohio River and the Great Lawn. Furnished with benches and interpretive signage, the garden spot could become a city-wide favorite for weddings and other ceremonies, and could be cared for, in part, by a volunteer program in horticultural therapy. The Bandshell would be provided with new paths and plantings that link it to the Concourse, as well as regrading of the floodwall to create a natural amphitheater for small performances. New walkways will lead visitors down the banks to Riverwalk, where there will be picnic areas and river views.

Illustrative Master Plan for Shawnee Park, showing the proposed renewal of the formal garden, including the allee of trees along the Concourse, flowering shrubs and perennials, new river

vistas of the Ohio River opened up and stabilized slopes along the riverbanks, with new paths leading down to the proposed Riverwalk (Figures C.4 and C.5). Additional paths would link this garden to the Music Concourse and other features of the park.

- Lily Pond: Renovate Lily Pond and surrounding landscape, paths and furnishings.
- Broadway & Park Entrance: Reorganize Broadway for bus parking and turnaround and improve park entrance.
- Paddy's Run: Restore landscape and reconstruct paths and picnic pavilions.
- Maintenance Facility: Renovate parking and yard areas, with landscape screening.
- Parkway Edge: Restore landscape, lighting and curbing along Parkway Edges of park.

Further, the 1994 Master Plan delves into details about recommendations for the renewal and projected use of Shawnee Park in the following text. This narrative, accompanied by an annotated master plan for Shawnee Park, addresses several areas and aspects of the park. (See Figure C.4).

INFRASTRUCTURE & FEATURES

Circulation and Parking

The main park drive is proposed as a one-way loop for vehicles, with a striped multi-use lane for walkers, runners and bicyclists. The concern about Sunday cruising, when vehicles clog the park drives, could be reduced by this loop, although additional measures may be required to ensure enforcement, such as security patrols on bicycles, signage, and park gates that could be closed when the need arises. Entrances to the park would remain two way.

For normal everyday use, parking would be dispersed with paved parking lay-bys for 5 to 6 cars, the small parking area at the Picnic Pavilion, and parallel parking at the overlooks. Parking on the Music Concourse would be for handicapped drop-off, or on a reservation only basis for special events on the Concourse, such as wedding receptions in the garden, or as temporarily designated parking for small concerts at the Music Pavilion. The athletic complex at River Glen would have larger parking areas for 100 cars. For special events on the Great Lawn, such as an outdoor concert, parallel parking would be permitted on the multi-use lane around the entire park loop. For a multi-cultural fair event, where concession vehicles and exhibits might occur on the park loop, with more passive events and tents on the Great Lawn, the park loop would become one large public promenade for pedestrians and emergency vehicles only. In this case, parking would occur at the River Glen athletic complex area, on a stabilized turf area on Hornung Field, and on surrounding streets. For large athletic events at River Glen, overflow parking could also be accommodated on Hornung Field, without conflicting with the passive nature of the Great Lawn and Concourses.

Drainage and Utility Systems

The drainage and utility systems for Shawnee and River Glen will require major renovation and new service lines for proposed new uses. Hornung Field and portions of the River Glen athletic complex will need new drainage systems to stabilize overflow parking areas and athletic fields.

The athletic complex will also need new lighting, along with utility services for the restroom and pavilions. Likewise the main park loop of Shawnee will need a new electrical service to power special events, along with a water system to establish new plantings.

Facilities and Features

As described in the Renewal Strategy for Shawnee Park, major facilities include the relocation and development of an athletic complex for active recreation on the west side of Hornung Field and at River Glen. Utility and drainage infrastructure reconstruction will need to be a central component of every project area. The Northern and Southern Concourses would also be reopened, involving bank stabilization for river vistas, as well as accommodations for parallel parking. New paths would link these concourses to Riverwalk on the lower terrace next to the Ohio River, which will also require a functional drainage infrastructure. Riverbank stabilization and the removal of past debris should be addressed with these projects. The Bandshell and the main Picnic Pavilion would be renewed and, pending program development for the athletic complex and special events on the Great Lawn, the Ballhouse should be renovated. Potential programs for the Ballhouse include exhibit space, ranger station, base for multi-cultural marketplace at the Northern Concourse, rental kiosk for bicycles and skates, restrooms and storage.

Integrating Riverwalk, Broadway Improvements and a Potential Boat Ramp into Shawnee Park's Renewal

While these three projects have yet to go into planning studies, they are interrelated and need to be comprehensively addressed and integrated into the Master Plan for Shawnee Park. A proposed Riverwalk alignment would follow the lower terrace along the old river road alignment from Shawnee Golf Course to Chickasaw Park. Alternative alignments would come up to the Southern Concourse or Broadway, where the path would follow Southwestern Parkway to Chickasaw Park. Any section of Riverwalk along the parkways should follow the guidelines in this Master Plan for multi-use ways on the parkways. Given the river slopes and the goal of meeting the Americans with Disabilities Act standards, obtaining a maximum 5% slope for this path will require careful review of the topography. It may prove more feasible to have an extended ramp for Riverwalk connecting to the terminus of Broadway, in which case the improvements for Broadway would need to address recreational parking, Riverwalk, a potential river overlook, as well as the bus turn-around and parking. The suggested treatment for Broadway is described in the Parkways chapter ([Figure C.6](#)).

If river depths and channels are feasible, a boat ramp for small and light craft could be reintroduced to Shawnee Park. The original roadway to the boat ramp from the Northern Concourse could be reconstructed; there would be no parking at the boat ramp to minimize the security and dumping problems associated with parking areas in out-of-the-way places; boaters could use parallel parking along the park drive just west of the floodwall on Hornung Field, if this drive were widened to accommodate lay-by parking. However, this stretch is only about 800 feet in length, not enough to accommodate up to 35 boat trailers. Additional parking would have to be considered, perhaps paralleling this lay-by area on a terraced lot along the floodwall. Clearly, access and parking for a boat ramp need to be carefully assessed so that they do not conflict with other park activities."

SHAWNEE PARK UPLANDS MASTER PLAN

Appendix C. 1994 Olmsted Parks & Parkways Master Plan Summary

The two decades since this master plan have witnessed a series of implementation projects. Of particular relevance to the master plan update focusing on the Shawnee Park Uplands are the paired projects that removed the ball fields from the Great Lawn and provided new playing fields on adjacent parkland. The circular drive around the Great Lawn became a one-way loop with parking to one side, vehicular travel lane and multi-use lane designated for efficient use of the drive. Planting of perimeter trees and regrading to better integrate the floodwall berms was not carried out. Projects addressing the Overlooks were planned by Environs with Heritage Landscapes assistance but not carried out. Also unfulfilled were the recommendations to

- Modify floodwall grading to enhance park landscape
- Plant trees on the Great Lawn margins
- Replant the Music Concourse Garden
- Revegetate and stabilize the river slopes for broad views
- Renovate the Lily Pond and surrounding landscape, paths, and furnishings.
- Reorganize the Broadway terminus with bus parking and turnaround and improved park entrance
- Restore the Paddy's Run landscape, presumably to an intermittent wet channel
- Reconstruct the paths and picnic pavilions of Paddy's Run paths
- Renovate the maintenance facility parking and yard areas and plant landscape screening
- Restore the parkway edge landscape, lighting, and curbing

None of the above listed initiatives were carried but many remain valid concerns today. These aspects of Shawnee Park preservation, improvement and stewardship join other pertinent issues in the 2015 master plan update.

SHAWNEE PARK UPLANDS MASTER PLAN

Appendix C. 1994 Olmsted Parks & Parkways Master Plan Summary

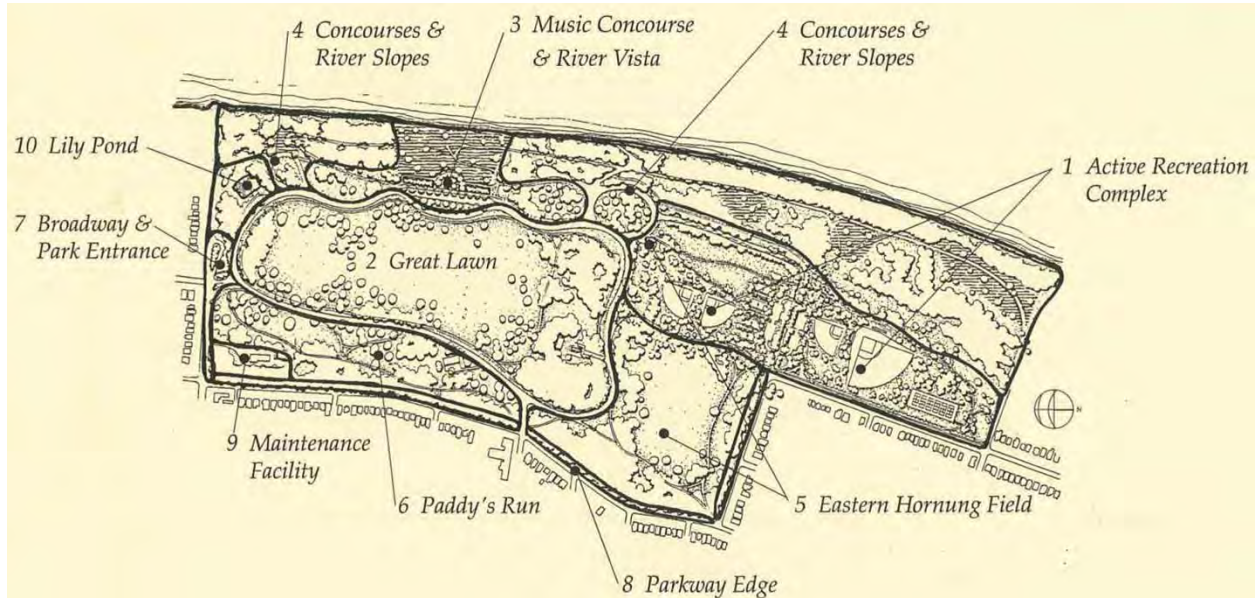


Figure C.1 This drawing from the 1994 master plan, authored by Heritage Landscapes, illustrates the 10 project areas of focus for recommendations. The 2015 master plan updates the recommendations for several of the park's upland areas. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (SPU-94MP-Project areas)

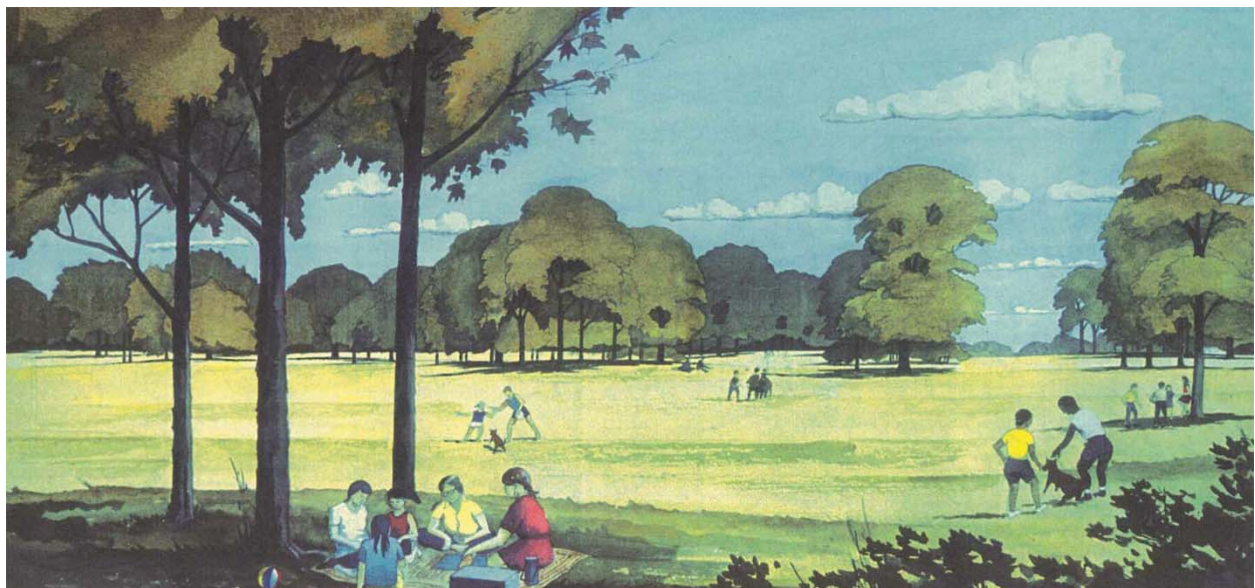


Figure C.2 The 1994 watercolor illustrates the proposed changes suggested for the Great Lawn. Heritage Landscapes suggests that all baseball fields be removed, and the large, open expanse of the area restored. Although not all aspects have been completed, the park did remove all sports fields reinstating the open Great Lawn. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (SPU-94MP-Great Lawn renewal proposal-3)

SHAWNEE PARK UPLANDS MASTER PLAN

Appendix C. 1994 Olmsted Parks & Parkways Master Plan Summary

3. Shawnee Park

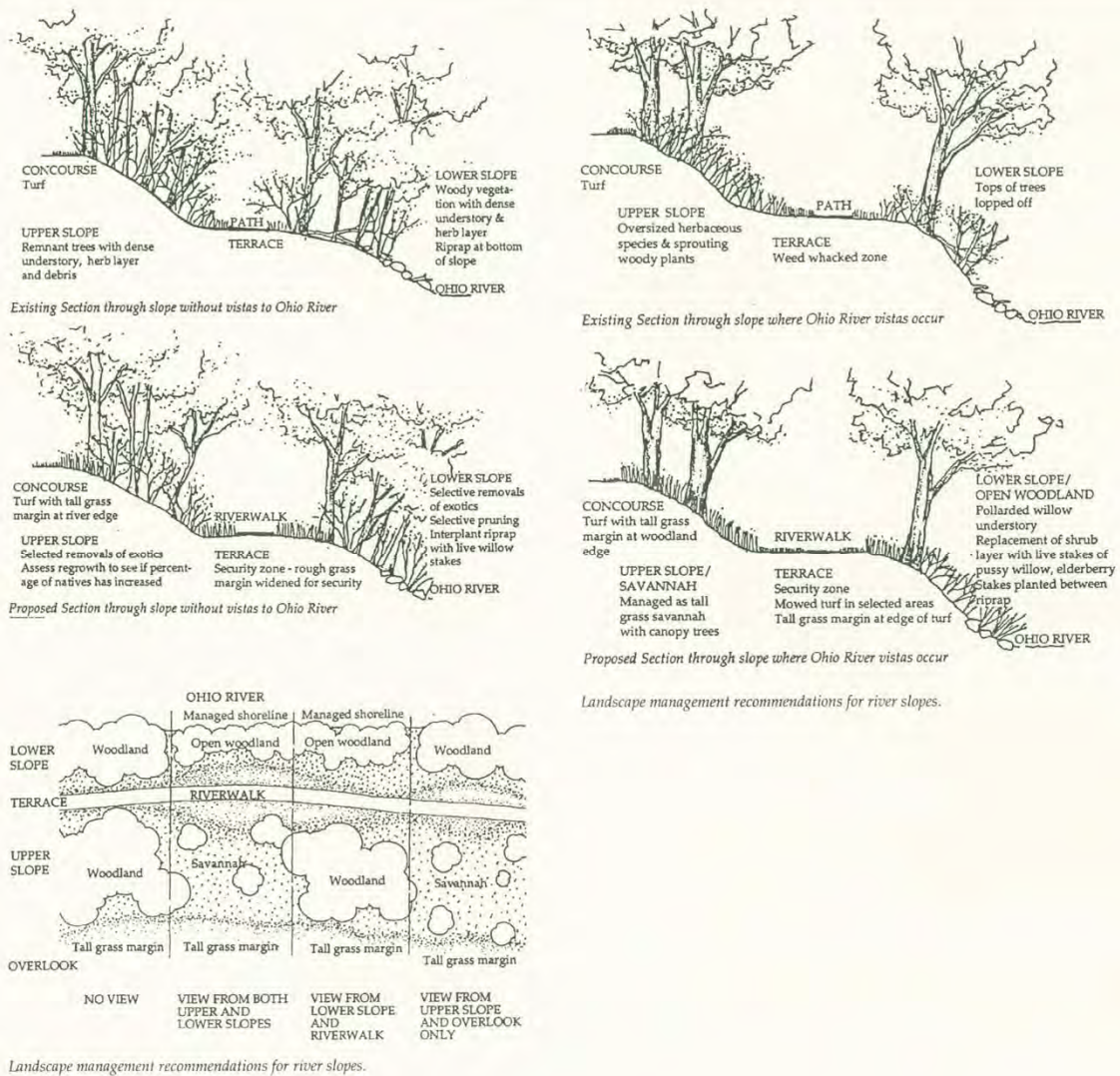


Figure C. 3 These 1994 drawings suggest the proper restoration and management of the river slopes adjacent to the River Terrace and Ohio River. Recommendations propose thinning vegetation and opening vistas to recreate historic views. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (SPU-94MP River Slope Management Recommendations)

SHAWNEE PARK UPLANDS MASTER PLAN

Appendix C. 1994 Olmsted Parks & Parkways Master Plan Summary

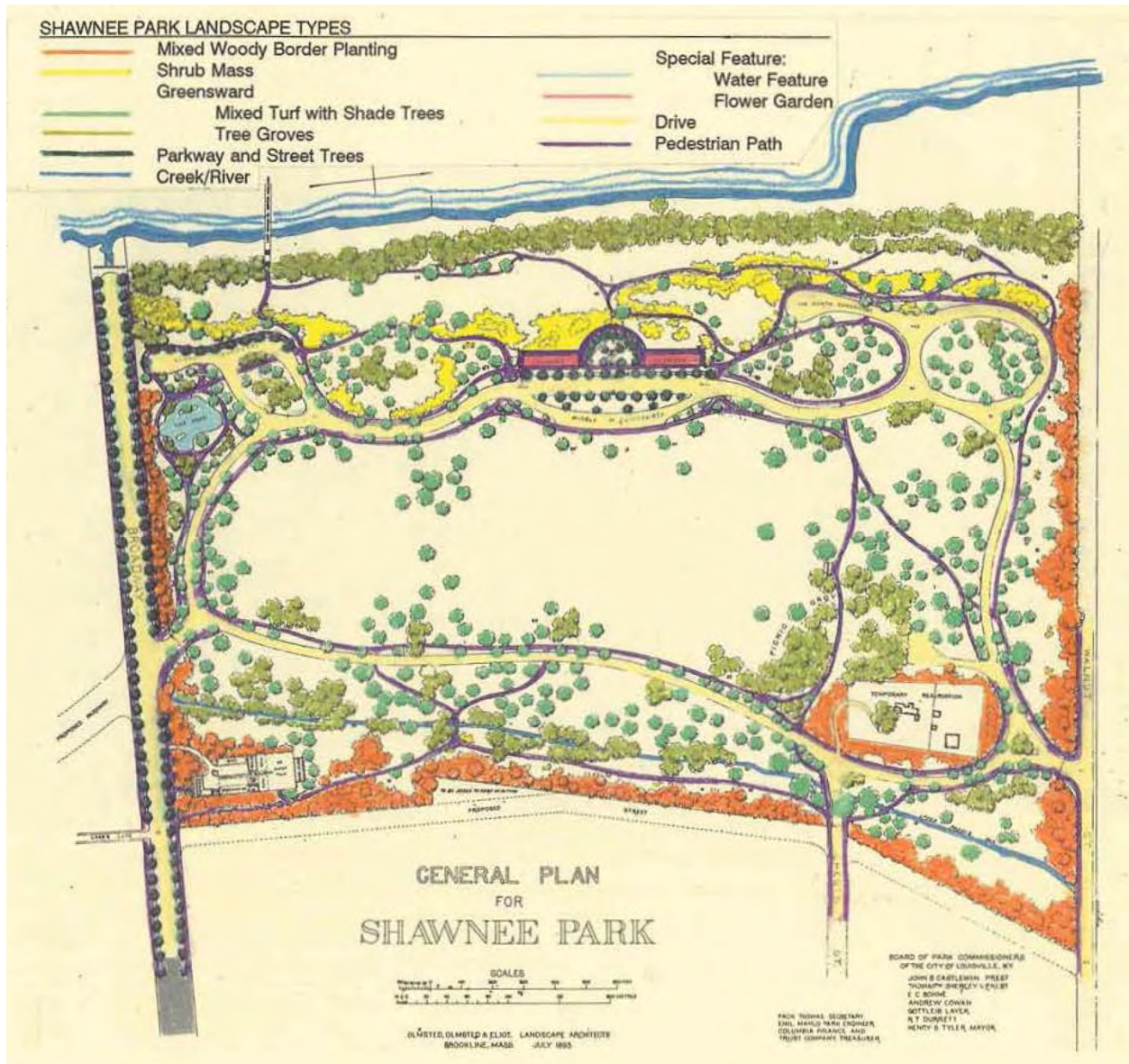


Figure C.4 Heritage Landscapes' 1994 landscape types and vegetation overlays the Olmsted 1893 General Plan for Shawnee Park. Purposed vegetation restoration includes tree allees along the Concourse and renewed flowering shrubs and perennial beds. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (SPU-94MP-HL-General Plan Overlay on Olmstead-1993)

SHAWNEE PARK UPLANDS MASTER PLAN

Appendix C. 1994 Olmsted Parks & Parkways Master Plan Summary

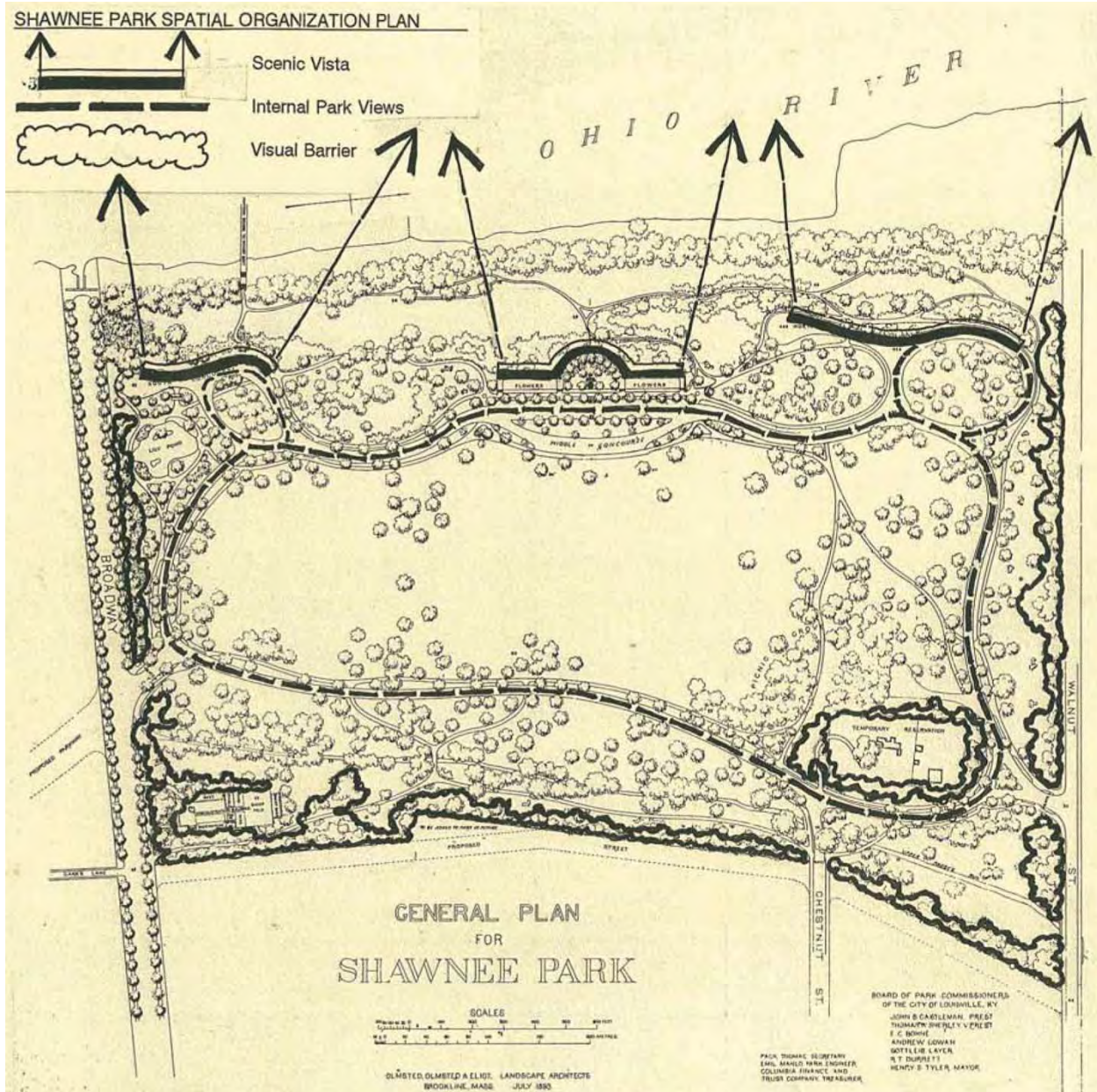


Figure C.5 A second Heritage Landscapes' overlay on the 1893 General Plan illustrates the views and vistas found throughout Shawnee Park in 1994. Recommendations suggest opening specific areas along the slopes and river banks to recreate the river vistas once present at the park. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (SPU-94MP-Spaitail Org)

SHAWNEE PARK UPLANDS MASTER PLAN

Appendix C. 1994 Olmsted Parks & Parkways Master Plan Summary

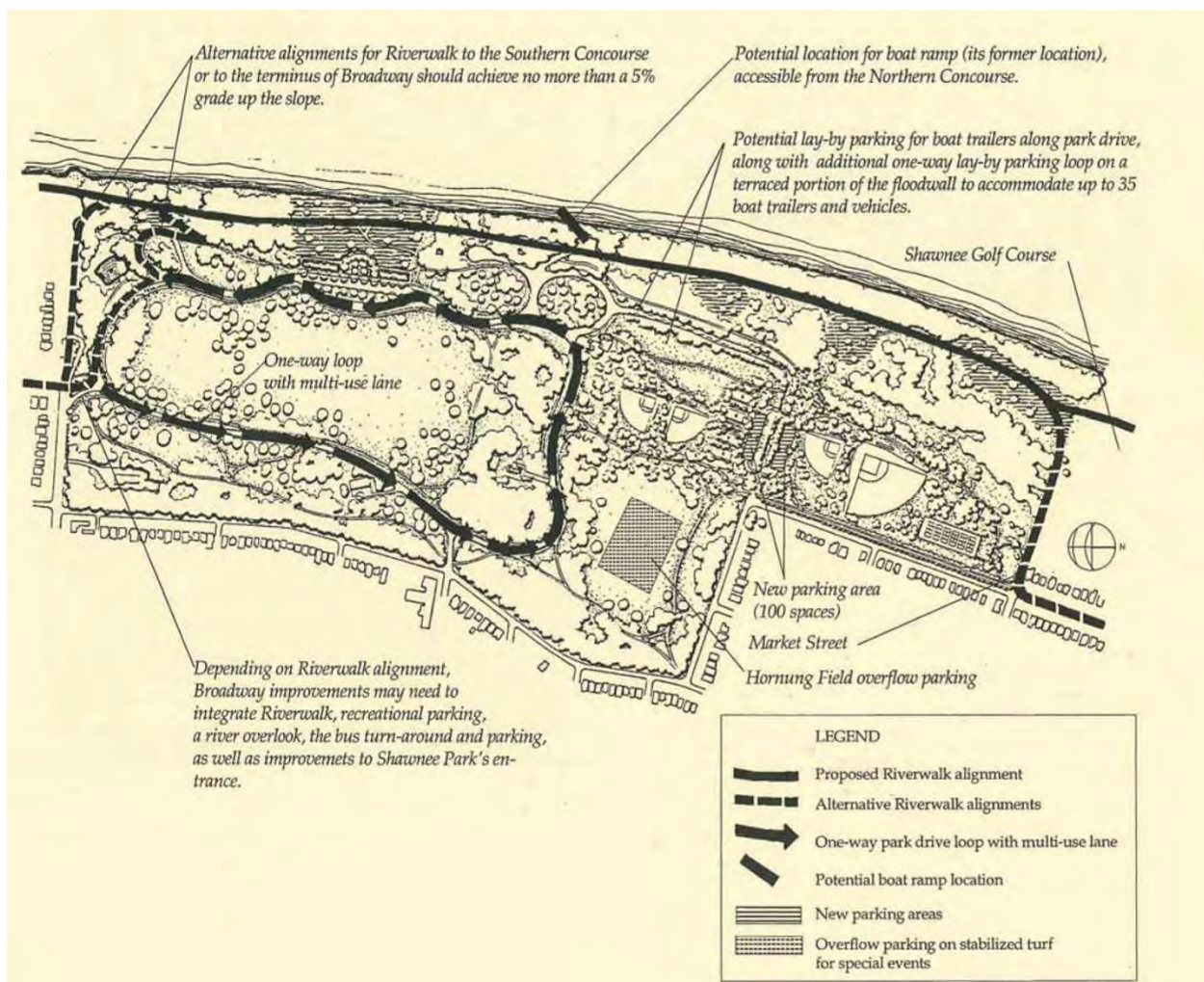


Figure C.6 This plan recommends integrating the Riverwalk and Broadway improvements with a potential boat ramp in 1994. The proposed Riverwalk would further connect visitors to the water and extend along the lower terrace on the old river road alignment. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (SPU-94MP-Riverwalk Broadway and Boat Ramp)

Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan



Appendix D. 2015 Shawnee Park Tree List

This list was compiled with the assistance of Metro Parks Division of Forestry and used the current tree survey information.

Deciduous Trees

<u>Code</u>	<u>Genus species</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
Ag	Acer ginnala	Amur Maple
Ar	Acer rubrum	Red Maple
As	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple
Asc	Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple
Ah	Aesculus hippocastanum	Common Horsechestnut
Ao	Aesculus octandra / flava	Yellow Buckeye
Ai	Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven
Ai	Alnus incana	Grey Alder
Bn	Betula nigra	River Birch
Cca	Carpinus caroliniana	American Hornbeam
Cl	Carya laciniosa	Shellbark Hickory
Cd	Castanea dentata	American Chestnut
Cs	Catalpa speciosa	Northern Catalpa
Ck	Cladrastis kentuckea	Yellowwood
Co	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry
Dv	Diospyros virginiana	Common Persimmon
Fa	Fraxinus americana	White Ash
Fp	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash
Fq	Fraxinus quadrangulata	Blue Ash
Fg	Fagus grandifolia	American Beech
Fs	Fagus sylvatica	European Beech
Gb	Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo
Gd	Gymnocladus dioicus	Kentucky Coffeetree

SHAWNEE PARK UPLANDS MASTER PLAN
Appendix D. 2015 Tree List

Deciduous Trees (Continued)

Code	Genus species	Common Name
Gt	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust
Jn	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut
Ls	Liquidambar styraciflua	American Sweetgum
Lt	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree
Ma	Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber Magnolia
Mgl	Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn Redwood
Mp	Maclura pomifera	Osage Orange
Mal	Morus alba	Mulberry
Ns	Nyssa sylvatica	Black Tupelo
Ov	Ostrya virginiana	American Hophornbeam
Pac	Platanus x acerifolia	London Planetree
Po	Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore
Ps	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry
Pd	Populus dentoides	Eastern Cottonwood
Qa	Quercus alba	White Oak
Qb	Quercus bicolor	Swamp White Oak
Qc	Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak
Qd	Quercus dentate	Japanese Emperor Oak
Qi	Quercus imbricaria	Shingle Oak
Ql	Quercus lyrata	Overcup Oak
Qm	Quercus macrocarpa	Bur Oak
Qmi	Quercus michauxii	Swamp Chestnut Oak
Qp	Quercus palustris	Pin Oak
Qr	Quercus rubra	Red Oak
Qsh	Quercus shumardii	Quercus shumardii
Qs	Quercus species	Oak
Qv	Quercus velutina	Black Oak
Rp	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust
Sa	Sassafras albidum	Sassafras
Sj	Sophora japonica	Japanese Pagoda Tree
Td	Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress

SHAWNEE PARK UPLANDS MASTER PLAN
Appendix D. 2015 Tree List

Deciduous Trees (Continued)

Code	Genus species	Common Name
Tc	Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden
Tt	Tilia tomentosa	Silver Linden
Ua	Ulmus americana	American Elm
Zs	Zelkova serrata	Japanese Zelkova

Evergreen Trees

Code	Genus species	Common Name
Abr	Abies borisii-regis	Bulgarian Fir
Aco	Abies concolor	White Fir
Ah	Abies homolepis	Nikko Fir
An	Abies nordmannii	Nordmann Fir
Av	Abies veitchii	Veitch Fir
Cn	Chamaecyparis nootkatensis	Nootka Falsecypress
Io	Ilex opaca	American Holly
Jv	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Redcedar
Lk	Larix kaempferi	Japanese Larch
Mg	Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia
Pa	Picea abies	Norway Spruce
Pe	Picea engelmannii	Engelmann Spruce
Pko	Picea koyamae	Koyama Spruce
Pom	Picea omorika	Serbian Spruce
Pce	Pinus cembra	Swiss Pine
Ph	Pinus heldreichii leucodermis	Bosnian Pine
Pf	Pinus flexilis	Limber Pine
Pk	Pinus koraiensis	Korean Pine
Pst	Pinus strobus	Eastern White Pine
Pp	Pinus peuce	Macedonian Pine
Pw	Pinus wallichiana	Himalayan Pine
Pv	Pinus virginiana	Virginia Pine
Pam	Pseudolarix amabilis	Golden Larch
Sv	Sciadopitys verticillata	Umbrella Pine

SHAWNEE PARK UPLANDS MASTER PLAN
Appendix D. 2015 Tree List

Evergreen Trees (Continued)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Genus species</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
Tp	Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar
Tca	Tsuga canadensis	Eastern Hemlock
Tc	Tsuga caroliniana	Carolina Hemlock

Flowering Trees

<u>Code</u>	<u>Genus species</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
Ac	Amelanchier canadensis	Shadblow Serviceberry
Cc	Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud
Cf	Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood
Cof	Cornus officinalis	Japanese Cornel Dogwood
Crs	Crataegus sp.	Hawthorn
Cr	Chionanthus retusus	Chinese Fringetree
Fal	Franklinia alatamaha	Franklin Tree
Hc	Halesia carolina	Carolina Silverbell
Mv	Magnolia virginiana	Sweetbay Magnolia
Mso	Magnolia x soulangiana	Saucer Magnolia
Ms	Malus species	Crabapple
Pc	Pyrus calleryana	Callery Pear
Sp	Stewartia pseudocamellia	Japanese Stewartia